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AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Vol. XI August, 1916 No. 8

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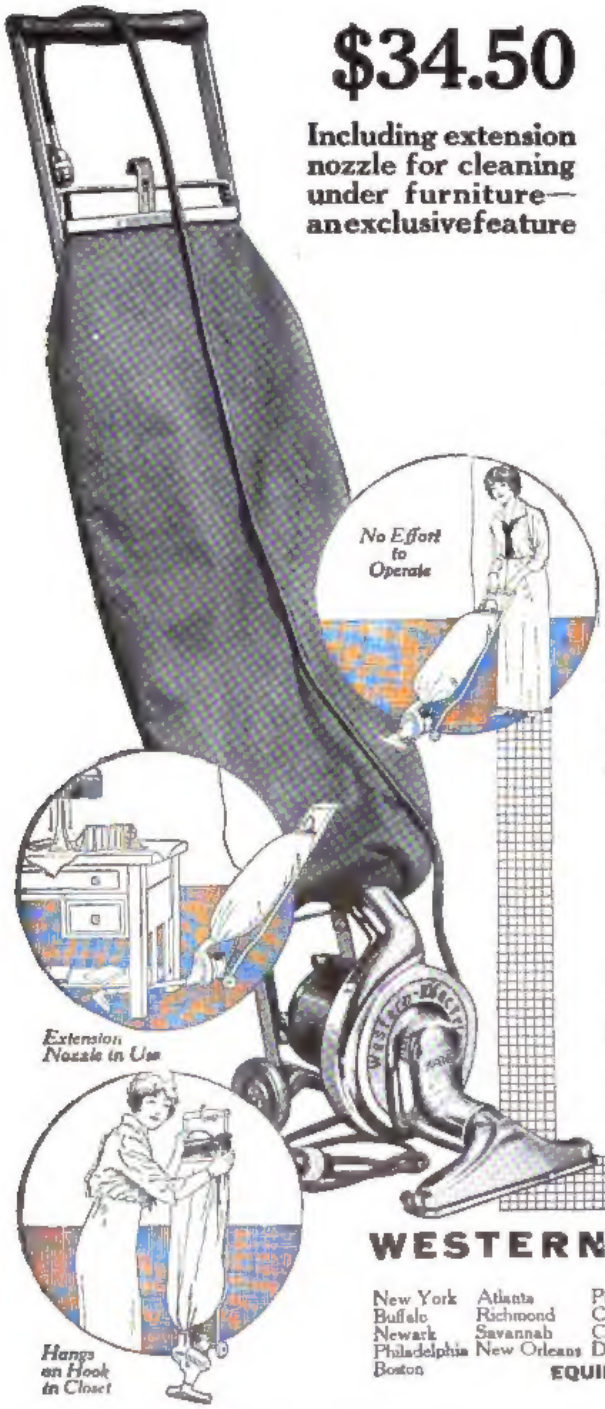

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EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER EIGHT

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States—an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government, and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, payable annually in advance, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10, payable annually. Life membership, $25, and patron membership, $100, are procured in one payment. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

All members should receive the Magazine; any member failing to receive it, or having any suggestion to make regarding Red Cross service, will please communicate with the Secretary, American Red Cross, 1624 H street, Washington, D. C.

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ON THE MARCH!

Here comes the 69th Regiment, New York National Guard. Martial demonstrations of this kind have taken place in many American cities in the last six weeks and the mobilization of a formidable force on the border effected.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN | AUGUST, 1916 | NUMBER EIGHT

PREPARING FOR THE BORDER

By THE EDITOR

The Red Cross answers "Present and ready," with—

IT'S ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY, scientifically systematized; its organized and regulated Military and Civilian Relief Departments and their specially trained and experienced personnel.

TWENTY-FIVE mobile base hospitals and two field columns under charge of many of the most skilled surgeons and graduate nurses in the country. Each base hospital has 500 beds and can handle the wounded of an entire division—an army of 20,000 men. All 25 hospitals could care for 12,500 wounded at one time.

SEVEN THOUSAND carefully selected graduate and experienced enrolled Red Cross nurses.

NINE receiving and distributing depots for hospital and other relief supplies so geographically located as to expedite delivery at a military base in the Southwest.

NEARLY 200 RED CROSS CHAPTERS throughout the United States, with a membership now aggregating 190,000, each Chapter having military and civilian relief committees and all busily preparing for a test of efficiency.

AND MOST VALUABLE OF ALL, we believe we hold and can depend on the good-will, coöperation, and substantial support, in case of real and urgent need, of the ever generous and sympathetic American public.

THE above title could just as well have been "Preparing for the Big Flood," "Preparing for the Earthquake," or "Preparing for the City-Devastating Fire." The American Red Cross was preparing for a big emergency relief work—for one of those occasional shocking disasters which come most unexpectedly or to fulfill its obligations to our soldiers, sailors, and marines should a war-cloud burst—when the wibbly-wobbly Rio Grande was holding the attention only of those particular fellow-citizens of ours who have a desire to know whether their ranch-house or their truck farm or their horse pasture is in Mexico or in Texas. It is a matter of no small concern to a property-owner on the southwestern border to have this squirming old snake of a river coil itself about his dairy or barn between bedtime and breakfast without so much as a friendly rattle of warning. It means more than merely depriving his coffee of cream the next day or his team of mules of fodder. The laws of Chihuahua or Tamaulipas, for instance, do not follow the liberal homestead statute of the Lone Star State, and there is the little matter of taxes and to whom they shall be paid, not to mention the deep-seated fondness of Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces for their Uncle.

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READY FOR THE NEXT TROOP TRAIN!

On three hours' notice only the New York County Chapter fed in one afternoon 1,700 National Guardsmen. This photo was taken in Yonkers. It tells the story of what happened at many points along the routes of troop trains where Red Cross Chapters are located. Read the sign for an average bill of fare. This treat continued day and night for ten days or more.

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TYPICAL RAILWAY STATION SCENE DURING MOBILIZATION

Regular and militiaman received food and drink at Red Cross Chapter points on the way

But that is all aside. The border is holding the heart-interest of many thousands of Americans today, for the President, on June 18, authorized a general and somewhat clarion call for the mobilization of the militia of the several States thereon, shortly after a fatal clash of American cavalry and Carranzista forces at Carrizal. And when our Army or Navy moves—moves for purposes obviously more serious than maneuvers—thereupon and at once our Red Cross moves, too, and, also, not for maneuvers. Those who know the close official relations existing under Federal law and charter and by presidential proclamation and standing orders and regulations of the War and Navy Departments, between the American Red Cross and the Army and Navy, understand instanter the whys and wherefores of this. The machinery of the government's humanitarian agency, which is the important reserve of the Army and Navy medical services, is set in motion at once when signs of the kind appear, just as a chauffeur in a waiting car in front of a home agitates his "starter" and makes his engine hum in readiness when he sees his employer or other passenger headed in his direction. The chauffeur does not wait for the owner to say, "Aristarchus, I am about to use the car. Start up the engine." Aristarchus is ready to dart away so soon as his passenger is in the tonneau—is *prepared*, in a word—unless he is of a soporific, listless nature, and has curled up on the front seat and gone to sleep, in which event we could not quote here the remarks of his "boss"—verbatim.

The American Red Cross means to be prepared and more than prepared, if unflagging efforts to that end shall avail anything, to meet the health needs of the armed forces of the United States; and the needs not only, but to administer to

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WOUNDED SERGEANT BEING CONVEYED BY ARMY MEDICAL CORPS MEN TO WAITING RED CROSS AMBULANCE, TO BE RUSHED TO BORDER

The man is Sergt. Benjamin McGhee, 13th Cavalry, shot in mouth and throat at Parral

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RED CROSS WORKROOMS OF THIS KIND HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION IN MANY PLACES

Every Chapter of the Red Cross has been instructed to organize Military and Civilian Relief Sections. Thousands of patriotic women and men have volunteered to assist in these activities.

their comfort. This is the primary and outstanding function of the Red Cross in war time—the all-essential humanitarian object of the organization. But in caring for our fighting forces of both land and sea, when they are ill, wounded, undergoing hardships and privations, the Red Cross unconsciously serves a purpose that is psychologically patriotic. It awakens in the breast of the lad in khaki, the soldier or the marine, and the Navy man the emotional thought that the tender care being bestowed upon him by the best medical, surgical, and nursing talent in America has its source of origin back home among those for whom he is risking limb and life. And perhaps the divers conveniences and comforts which reach him have emanated from the home of his immediate family—from loved ones who have given personal services to a local Chapter of the Red Cross, have been making hospital garments, rolling bandages, and so on, under local Red Cross supervision, or the expenses of the doctor and nurse who are giving him especial attention may be defrayed in part, though indirectly, by money contributions from far-away kinspeople.

WHAT IS BACK OF IT

To enhance the personal interest touch to these sympathetic attentions, the Red Cross, through information sections, carefully systematized and regulated, acts as a means of communication between the sick or wounded boy in uniform and his anxious mother or other nearest relative wherever he may be or she may be. All of this may well be calculated to make the man in the ranks, as well as the one higher up, realize that he has somethi decidedly worth fighting for; that there exists an unbounded interest in his well-

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being not only at his particular fireside in New England or Michigan or Oregon, but everywhere that whole-hearted fellow-Americans live; that the prominent and the obscure, the wealthy and the poor, the immense business institution and the tiny shop, the most exalted man in official life and the humblest government clerk, the native American and the American by adoption, any one and every one of whatsoever religious belief or political persuasion, all express their earnest concern for his health and happiness, for his ultimate restoration to loved ones, through the well-ordered channels of the Red Cross.

In case of war or the imminence of war, the services of our Red Cross will be called for, as provided in War and Navy Department regulations, by the heads of those departments. The surgeons general of the Army and Navy are members of our Executive Committee. There has been no call at this writing; but, as previously indicated, the Red Cross believes in being ready to meet such a call more than half way—in other words, in anticipating the needs of the armed forces of our government whenever and wherever possible. And just now the diplomatic atmosphere as between the United States and Mexico appears to be clarifying. However, there are on the Mexican border today, exclusive of General Pershing's bandit-pursuing, or punitive, expedition actually in Mexico, a total of 29,769 Regular Army troops, both officers and men, and 83,366 National Guardsmen, officers and men—a grand total of 113,135—and there is some probability that they will remain in that quarter for an indefinite period. As long as our troops are so mobilized there will be need of activities in their behalf on the part of the Red Cross.

A general appeal to the public was sent out over the signature of former President Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, as a result of the border situation. In it are summed up concisely the obligations and responsibilities of the Red Cross under the circumstances. On page 269 will be found specific directions issued by Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., as acting Chairman of the Central Committee, giving the character of supplies which are acceptable for the boys at the front, the addresses of the nine depots for the collection and distribution of supplies, and suggestions for shipping. It is, of course, most urgent that all instructions be followed to the letter. General Murray's statement is an epitome of a series of very full and carefully prepared instructions to all Red Cross Chapters which were issued by Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief, hard upon the heels of the troop mobilization order—instructions which defined clearly the two kinds of relief work devolving upon the Red Cross, and calling for the formation of separate and distinct, but coöperating, sections on military and civilian relief in each Chapter, one to have charge of making, collecting, and forwarding supplies which are intended for the use and comfort of the soldiers, and the second to have charge of the work in behalf of destitute families of soldiers, not as an act of charity, but as a simple service due them. But right at this point, listen to this from one of the earlier circulars of the Civilian Relief Department:

AN INVITATION TO ALL

"Chapters are urged to exercise a thoroughly coöperative and cordial spirit toward other organizations and agencies which desire to participate in this work. It ought to be possible for the Red Cross, through its unusual facilities and its relation to the government, to be of the greatest service to all organized groups of citizens interested in this humane and patriotic duty. Invite all such organizations to join hands with the Red Cross, and by this means to give a demonstration of united, harmonious, community effort."

The Red Cross had but to say the word. Organizations, clubs, societies, individuals flocked to its standard with offers of assistance. The Woman's Department of the Navy League of the United States,

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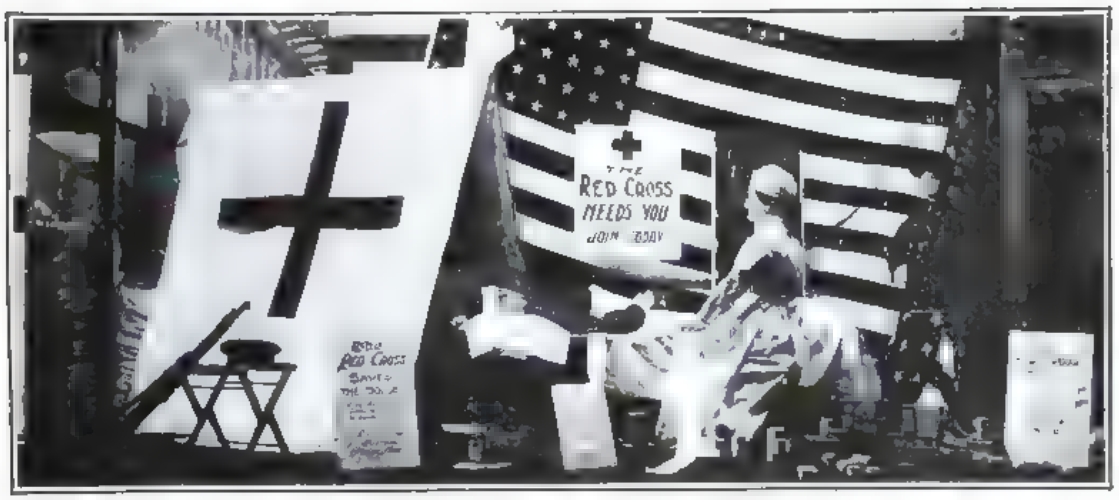

RED CROSS DISPLAY IN WACO, TEXAS, SHOP WINDOW

An especially alert and resourceful Red Cross Chapter met troop trains, early and late, and fed whole regiments. They also distributed large quantities of postcards and later collected and mailed them for the boys in khaki. These attentions were abundantly appreciated.

the Boy Scouts, and kindred well-organized patriotic bodies offered themselves to the Red Cross *en masse*. Volunteer workers besieged headquarters in squads. All of which has been highly gratifying, and denotes a spirit of coöperation that is imperatively necessary in case of a national or international emergency.

Before taking up a development in Red Cross war-relief preparations, of which every member of the organization should be intensely proud—the organization of 25 mobile base hospitals, referred to in one of the several preparedness items at the beginning of this review, and for which Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., our Director General of Military Relief, is responsible—let us chat for a moment about the attentions shown the many thousands of Guardsmen by Red Cross Chapters along the routes of the troop trains. It is necessary to talk of this highly commendable phase of Red Cross activity in more or less general terms, for the Red Cross has grown in number of Chapters and in membership so greatly that it is now impracticable and unfair to try to single out the work of particular groups, unless some unusual achievement based on initiative and enterprise will serve as an example worthy of emulation.

By telegraph Colonel Kean invited the attention of the Military Relief sections to the importance of contributing to the comfort and health of the moving troops. It was urged that refreshment station detachments of from 25 to 50 persons be formed, and that several such detachments should coöperate in railroad centers. Each detachment should have a detachment chief, with section chiefs in proportion of one to each ten of personnel, and a quartermaster. The funds for this work should be raised by the Chapter according to regulations, and only such food as can be served quickly and conveniently in simple utensils be provided, such as sandwiches, sausage, soups, coffee, tea, milk, biscuit, fruit, cakes, ice-cream in cones, or pies, and other wholesome foods. Did you notice the sequence of "pies, and other wholesome foods"? They are Colonel Kean's own words and are profoundly significant—attest his humanness and his humaneness. And, moreover, there must be the shadow of a key to the personal popularity which not long ago gained for him the presidency of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Pies, and *other wholesome foods!*

It is exceedingly unnecessary to say that Colonel Kean's directions were heartily followed, and, although the troop movements have ceased, reports continue to drop in on Red Cross Headquarters in Washington from the home folks of the

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border patrol or from the fast-tanning boys themselves. Here is one of those Chapter illustrations of initiative that probably was as welcome as the pie order. It seems that Tucson, Ariz.—getting close to the military base, that is—has exceptional shower-bathing facilities. Now, Tucson is not so many miles from Needles, Ariz., where it is said—and the writer has found it to be true—that the thermometer not infrequently registers 112 degrees in the shade this time of the year. A certain agreeable Arizonian once argued that for this very reason many persons there avoid the shade as much as possible. But we may infer, at any rate, that it is not constantly cool in Tucson, and let it go at that. With a spirit of genuine humanitarianism, the Tucson Chapter of the American Red Cross provided each and every soldier as he dropped in their town with a refreshing shower bath first, and then, corralling him safely, forced him to eat sandwiches and cold watermelon. A solid carload of ripe, home-grown, everlastingly juicy watermelons was kept conveniently by and drawn upon with joyous abandon. Ponder for a moment the thought of troops traveling in well-filled railroad coaches from New Jersey or the District of Columbia, say, for days and days, getting nourishment at stops, of course, but arriving in Tucson dusty, hot, hungry, and thirsty, and then being introduced to a heavenly shower bath, with watermelon on the side! That certainly calls for another exclamation point.

There were other evidences of thoughtfulness and originality on the part of Chapters all along the lines. Men and women in orderly detachments from New York and New England villages and cities down to the fringe of the cactus country itself met trains all night and all day and could not exert themselves enough in administering to the comfort and well-being of both regular and militiaman. They not only supplied healthful food and drink and delicacies, but by furnishing writing material and post-cards facilitated their communicating with relatives.

Now, as to the mobile base hospitals and the field columns. Among the officials are men and women whose names mean a great deal in the special branches of their profession. In citing, for example, the willingness of the Mayo Clinic, of Rochester, Minn., completely to equip and finance such a base hospital at a cost of $25,000, Colonel Kean, who, by persistent effort, has, in a few months' time, brought more than a score of such reserve institutions into being, remarked: "It will be a lucky wounded soldier who falls into the hands of this unit." It is but necessary to glance at the names in the directorates of the various hospitals to see that—I had almost said to believe they could make being wounded a pleasure. The mobile base hospital idea, as has been pointed out by Colonel Kean heretofore in this Magazine, is an European war lesson. The nucleus for the skilled personnel of each is selected from the staff of a big existing civil hospital, and when that personnel is transported on the outbreak of war to the base of military operations they continue at their respective posts, working in the same teamlike fashion they employed in civil capacities. Connecting the evacuation or transfer hospitals of the Army with the base hospitals of the Red Cross are the field columns, two of which are being perfected today at an expense of about $15,555 each.

ABOUT BASE HOSPITALS AND FIELD COLUMNS

"The medical officers attached to regiments, together with those manning the field hospitals and evacuation hospitals, constitute the medical service of the front," explains Colonel Kean. "These field and evacuation hospitals would, in the opinion of our readers, scarcely deserve the name of hospitals, since they are marching units and have to be provided with only the simplest and most Spartan equipment. Their furniture is bed-sacks, filled with hay and laid on the ground, or camp cots. There are shelter places where the wounded are received, fed, and protected from the weather on their way to the rear. This service of the front is therefore the special obligation of the medical officers of the Army and of the National Guard, and the Red Cross is not permitted to share it.

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AFTER THE COFFEE, SANDWICHES, AND PIE: "GOOD-BY, RED CROSS; MANY THANKS"

"The next zone, however, which is called the line of communications and base, is one in which the Red Cross will provide the greater part of service, as the number of medical officers in the Army Medical Corps and connected with the National Guard is quite inadequate to provide such a service. The hospitals provided by the Red Cross, because they are located at the military base, are called base hospitals. They are of great importance, because they are the first real hospitals provided with beds, mattresses, sheets, and trained nurses which the wounded soldier finds on his journey to the rear.

"The base hospitals will receive regular, volunteer, and National Guardsman alike, and so every soldier whose duty brings him within range of hostile bullets has reason to take a keen, personal interest in the knowledge that in these hospitals is being now enrolled the most distinguished talent in the medical profession in this country.

"Each division of troops requires at least one base hospital. It is equipped to receive 500 patients. Its professional staff consists of 23 physicians and surgeons, 2 dental surgeons, a chaplain, and 50 trained nurses. To assist the latter are enrolled 25 volunteer nurses' aids. The enlisted personnel numbers 153, while authority is given for the employment of about 15 civilians.

"The Naval base hospitals, of which several are now in course of organization, are of about one-half the size of the Army hospitals. The medical equipment of one of the Army base hospitals is estimated to cost about $25,000, and of a Naval base hospital about $15,000.

"This equipment should be purchased in time of peace and kept in store by the government, as, if properly stored, very few of the articles suffer much deterioration, and if the purchase is put off until time of war it is only with great delay and difficulty that it can be secured. To avoid this delay and to render the units promptly fit for service many of the Red Cross Chapters in cities where base hospital units are being organized have raised money to puchase it.

"It was anticipated that arrangements could easily be made for the storage of this equipment service on government reservations, but in this expectation the Red Cross has been disappointed, and most of the Chapters now find that they must make further appeal to individual patriotism and generosity to obtain a storage place for it

"The great advantage of organizing these units in connection with large civil hospitals is that in this way is secured a personnel which know each other and which are accustomed to work together, so that team-work and good organization are possible at the outset."

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The foregoing facts, together with the availability of a splendid corps of over 7,000 graduate enrolled Red Cross nurses organized by Miss Jane A. Delano, the ever-increasing number of men and women who have received Red Cross special instruction fitting them to serve as aids and lay assistants in war hospitals, and the accurately balanced Civilian and Military Relief Departments, is but evidence of the desire for adequate preparedness on the part of our Red Cross—preparedness for the conservation of human life.

"The preliminary work in perfecting such an organization," said Mr. Taft recently of the Red Cross, "is like that of making a fire department—when the fire bells ring there is no time to build your engines, to perfect your water supply, to train your firemen, to borrow or buy your horses. They must be ready or they might as well not be at all."

If you ever dwelt in a small town, you will remember the volunteer bucket brigade, and will remember also that in the absence of coördinated effort and trained and central direction the valiant boys of Company B sometimes sloshed water all over one another. There was the dapper clerk from the dry-goods store, the old and stooped shoe-mender, the curly-haired grocery boy, the court clerk—everybody was on hand, everybody was giving orders, shouting themselves hoarse, everybody was excited, everybody thought everybody else was doing wrong. And the crossed-eyed blacksmith would keep all nervous and guessing where he was going to splash his bucket. There was plenty of spirit and energy, much raw material, many resources, but no system, no organization—only wild confusion; so that the Bingtown hardware store burned to the ground. In later years Bingtown got some system into its organization, effected a central force, got a chief who knew something about fire-fighting, and constantly improved their apparatus. Thus with a skilled directing force, drilled and unexcitable firemen, coöperation and coördination in the use of personnel and resources, an efficient, effective, life-saving, property-saving fire department developed.

This is Mr. Taft's simile—no plagiarism about its use. It is merely elaborated a bit by way of emphasizing the desire of the Red Cross for coördination and efficiency in relief work, whether it be in war time or peace time, in the regions of deadly epidemics or at the smoking maw of an exploded mine, in the boggy stretches of a flooded valley or in a fire-swept and blackened village, in distributing corn and beans among famine-wasted Mexican non-combatants or in preparing for the Watch on the Rio Grande.

A CHANCE FOR THE CHILDREN

A PERSONAL appeal to the children of the United States to join in the creation of a Children's Red Cross Postal Fund for American soldiers on the Mexican border was made in July by Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross. The appeal follows:

"As a member of the American Red Cross, I appeal to the children of the country to contribute to a fund to be called The Children's Red Cross Postal Fund. This fund will be utilized to buy post-cards and other writing material for the soldiers on the Mexican border to use for writing letters to their homes. If a sufficient amount is contributed, the cards and paper will be stamped with a Red Cross and the words 'Children's Red Cross Postal Gift.' All contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to local Red Cross treasurers and should be marked for the 'Children's Red Cross Postal Fund.'"

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Directions for Shipping Supplies to Troops on Mexican Border.

IN CONNECTION with the mobilization of our troops on our Southwestern border the American Red Cross has undertaken to collect and distribute soldiers' gifts and other relief supplies, and the various express companies have cordially coöperated in this humanitarian work and will accept such shipments at *two-thirds* of the regular rate.

SUPPLIES NEEDED

Supplies contributed should fall within the following approved list only:

Reading matter, games, comfort bags, pajamas, cotton socks (medium weight, large sizes), towels, pipes and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, electric fans (to hospitals), chewing gum, chocolate in tin boxes, hard candies, instantaneous coffee, evaporated cream, and canned fruits and other delicacies in tins.

Surgical dressings and hospital supplies will be acceptable if made according to directions in Red Cross Circular No. 115. (For copies of same address "Bureau of Supplies, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.")

SUPPLY DISTRICTS

Depots for the collection and distribution of supplies have been established at various points as follows:

1. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   Bush Terminal No. 19,
   South Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   219 East Second Street,
   Cincinnati, Ohio.
3. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   Clearing, Argo District,
   Chicago, Ill.
4. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   c/o Montgomery Ward & Co.,
   Kansas City, Mo.
5. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   Denver, Col.
6. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   c/o Mr. A. B. C. Dohrmann,
   San Francisco, Cal.
7. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   c/o Mayor W. H. Adamson,
   Douglas, Ariz.
8. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   516 San Francisco Street,
   El Paso, Texas.
9. Red Cross Supply Depot,
   Avenue E and Fourth Street,
   San Antonio, Texas.

Contributions should be *prepaid* to the appropriate Depot, whence shipments will be forwarded, without further charge to the contributor, to the troops at the front.

Inquire of local express agent as to Depot to which *your* supplies should be sent.

N. B.—Supplies cannot be accepted which are intended to be forwarded separately to designated individuals. Those who wish to send packages to particular persons are advised to employ the parcel post or express service, such service being at *regular* rates. Supplies intended for designated companies or regiments may be accepted for forwarding with the understanding that if such delivery is found to be impracticable these supplies may be donated to other troops.

ARTHUR MURRAY,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Acting Chairman, Central Committee,
American Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, *July* 11, 1916.

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FLORENCE AND THE ARNO, NORTHWEST FROM SAN MINIATO

In the beautiful Florentine capital was born the great Florence Nightingale (see "Caring for Wounded Were Florence Nightingale W

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Caring for Wounded Where Florence Nightingale Was Born

By MABEL L. HASTINGS

Florence Nightingale, "The Angel of the Crimea," was born in Florence, Italy, May 12, 1820, in Villa Colombaia, near the Porta Romana, while her English parents were residing there temporarily. The baby girl, whose after life was to be so full of heroic, self-sacrificing service to humanity, was named after the delightful and picturesque Florentine city.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN Italy, last May, decided to enter the lists as an active participant in this great war, one question presented itself to every American in Florence—"What can *we* do to help the Italians?" Fired by the tales of American hospitals in Paris, Munich, Paignton, and elsewhere, the more energetic ones proposed to found and maintain one here. At first there were not a few who doubted our ability—a small colony at best, and since 1914 much reduced in numbers.

"We can *never* do it alone!" said the pessimists. "Well, we won't try to," said the optimists; "we will call loudly for help from across the seas." So a mass meeting of all Americans in the city was appointed for May 27, 1915, and the American Committee for War Relief in Florence came into being. Two forms of activity at once presented themselves as feasible—a hospital for wounded soldiers and a day nursery for the children of the poorer soldiers called to the colors. Subcommittees were formed and work began.

A convalescent hospital was thought to be the most feasible project for our means and abilities, and the committee then laid their plans before the Italian Red Cross for its approval. This was whole-heartedly given, the Italian authorities being most appreciative of our scheme. They had at their disposal a number of villas dotting the hillsides around Florence, whose patriotic owners had offered them to the Red Cross for use as hospitals or convalescent homes during the war. Our committee was shown several and chose the one which seemed the loveliest of all.

MEDICEAN FAMILY CHOSE WELL

Villa Modigliani ("Il Sole in Camerata" is the original name of the place) stands on a spur of the succession of low hills leading up to Fiesole and was originally a Medicean villa. That famous Florentine family had a positive genius for getting the very best of everything for themselves, and the position of this villa is one more proof of their ability to select the finest location possible. The panorama of Florence and the surrounding country which every window frames is a never-ending delight to all who visit or inhabit the hospital.

But the villa had been closed for several years and was very much out of repair. Plenty of work, therefore, and a short time in which to accomplish it; but all were willing and enthusiastic, and the Italian artisans caught the fever, too, and "hustled" in genuine American fashion, spurred on whenever they seemed inclined to pause by our indefatigable directress, Miss Sheldon. Indeed, I fancy many of them never worked so rapidly in their lives before, and as a result we were able to celebrate the Fourth of July by a reception to the Red Cross authorities and the American Colony at the villa—finished, furnished, and ready for occupancy as a convalescent hospital for 50 wounded Italian soldiers.

NEAPOLITAN WITH FINE VOICE

We had not long to wait. The heavy fighting along the Isonzo front, around Gorizia, and on the Carso brought us 27 men for our first contingent, and very soon after the hospital was working at its maximum capacity.

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All sorts and kinds were there, of wounded and fever-stricken men; also two severe cases of tetanus, saved from a ghastly death by the wonderful anti-tetantic serum. Those two boys were of great interest to the medical fraternity. One was a Neapolitan with a fine tenor voice, and, later, used to delight the patients and visitors with his singing. Indeed, we very soon found that our patients were more able to amuse us than we them.

The beautiful villa and gardens, pure air, careful nursing, and good food soon revived them, and many were as lively as crickets. One ingenious fellow made a number of rude musical instruments—clappers, cymbals, two sets of pandean pipes, a weird drum from an empty tin-can, a reed flageolet, etc. These, with a mandolin, a guitar, and a mouth-organ, were speedily organized into a band, which practiced ecstatically every chance it could get, between medical visits, meal times, and hours of repose, when silence was strictly enjoined on all.

PLENTY OF ENERGY IN CONCERT

One day, to an audience composed of the hospital staff and a few invited guests, the band, eighteen strong, gave a concert of Neapolitan airs and popular songs, with the tetanus patient as tenor soloist, and a rousing chorus of ten or fifteen others, who shouted with all the power of their lungs. Perhaps there was more energy than finish to the performance, but oh, how happy and interested those semi-invalid soldiers were! It did one's heart good to watch and listen.

But our inmates change, often rapidly, as they are healed and go back to their regiments or home on furloughs. A few weeks later our home talent took a dramatic form, and five or six of our boys regaled us with one- and two-act plays on an improvised stage, with curtain, wings, and drop made of the hospital folding screens. They recited *con amore*, but with a fine disregard for the text, which was very disconcerting to the prompter.

One of the nurses had obligingly consented to take the book and supply missing lines. After the first few speeches she was utterly at sea! True, the situations were there, but the dialogue, while coherent, witty, and apropos, bore no resemblance to the printed pages!

After the farce was over and the performers had taken their curtain calls, she inquired the reason of the wide divergence between the written and the spoken dialogue. "Mah, Signorina! You see we soon found it was too much work to try and remember every word, so we got the *plot* of the play firmly fixed in our minds and then made up the dialogue as we went along!"

"POT-HOOKS" ARE TROUBLESOME

The writer wonders how many of our professional actors would be able to do what these quick-witted Sicilians and Neapolitans—sons of the people—accomplished with such signal success.

The illiterate ones are pathetically eager to learn to read and write. We have a "day school," held by teachers sent us from the Commune, and the big boys labor earnestly at pot-hooks and trammels. "Che fatica!" (how fatiguing) sighed one to me one day. "I can throw bombs much easier than make these curves and loops." But he is determined to go on, and promises us letters after he leaves the hospital.

They are happy with us. They often tell us so, and they leave us regretfully, always promising to come back to visit us. "And if I am wounded again I shall give them no peace till I get back here to *my* hospital."

A touching incident happened in October. A young soldier, wounded in the arm, had been for a week or so in the hospital, when a fresh contingent of wounded arrived. As one stretcher was brought in, he gave a shout, and the two brothers hugged each other, while the bystanders' eyes were wet. Neither had known the other was wounded and chance had brought them together under one roof. The last comer, a bersagliere, wounded in both legs, is now back at the front, while his brother has gone home on a furlough.

Nearly every province in Italy has been represented in our list of inmates, and we have also had good evidence of the wide range covered by Italian immigration. One boy (a case of frozen feet)

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PALAZZO VECCHIO AND PIAZZA DELLA SIGNORIA, SOUTHEAST, IN FLORENCE, ITALY

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COUNT DELLA SOMAGLIA, PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS (WEARING STRAW HAT); PRINCESS DI BAGNO, AND CAPTAIN GUGLIELMI AT A BASE HOSPITAL

had come from London to join the colors. He spoke genuine London cockney English, with no trace of foreign accent, and was quite English in his manners and carriage. Indeed, the Italian language came rather less easily to him, as he had been in London since early boyhood. Another, back from the Pennsylvania coal mines, had a distinctly American twang; also all the latest American slang. A third came from Buenos Ayres; others had been even farther afield—California, Denmark, South Africa, Germany. It has been a kaleidoscope for us. But *all* have certain characteristics, a sunny warmheartedness, a most touching gratitude for the slightest service given them, and a never-ending wonderment as to why the good "signore" should take so much trouble for them. Even the roughest and poorest of them all, illiterate as many were, never failed of the ready smile and the "Grazie tante, Signora!" for any little attention. And how bravely and uncomplainingly they bore their sufferings; for even in a convalescent hospital it was not all concerts and good times. We have not yet lost a single case by death; we have had one or two who gave us many anxious hours. One, indeed, for a day or two, was at a very low ebb, and the whole staff watched anxiously the outcome of the struggle. The tide turned and he slowly crept back to life and health

RED CROSS HELP ARRIVES

The months went by and from America help came abundantly. The American Red Cross was foremost in this with gifts of money and cases of all sorts of supplies. We felt justified in broadening our work and thirty more beds were added. All seventy were soon in use, and during the winter we have had the hospital full.

Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year were celebrated with appropriate rites. Private generosity enabled us to give the men a real turkey dinner, and a noble Christmas tree lifted its graceful tip to a point very near the lofty vaulted ceiling of the large saloon, now the men's recreation-room. It was lighted both by electricity and candles and decorated with

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RED CROSS PERSONNEL OF A BERSAGLIERI REGIMENT GIVING FIRST-AID TREATMENT TO A WOUNDED BERSAGLIERE

all the orthodox balls, trinkets, and sparkling tinsel so dear to the hearts of our American children. The nurses had kept the men out of the saloon all the afternoon, so their curiosity was at fever heat. After the evening *rancio* (rations) the big doors were flung open and in they trooped. Many of our big soldier children, especially the southern Italians, saw a Christmas tree for the first time in their lives, and they sat and gazed in open-mouthed admiration. Each man had a stocking filled with fruit and goodies and some simple gift—a purse, cigarette-holder, or a knife and a pocket calendar. They were as happy as larks; even those who had to lie on stretchers or invalid chairs forgot their discomfort for the nonce.

Emboldened by the encouragement our first venture received, and by the further promises of help, we have taken another step forward, and during the past two months extensive alterations and additions have transformed our convalescent home into a first-class hospital, with a capacity of 100 beds, with septic and aseptic operating-rooms and all the installation necessary for the reception, cleansing, and disinfecting of the contingents who may arrive straight from the front.

HOPE TO DO GREATER WORK

Where before we only received *convalescents,* we are now ready to take first-grade cases direct from the hospital trains which ply between the base hospital cities and the camp hospitals, which are set up as near the firing line as it is possible to go; often, indeed, so near that they are well within the range of the big shells.

The new improvements were completed just before Easter, and on Easter Sunday the hospital was thrown open for inspection to the American Colony and their friends. We are ready for more work, and there is every indication that we will have it to do. In the past we have "done our bit" successfully and we hope to go on with this larger work as well. Help has come in this past year and we have faith that it will not fail us in the future.

The American Colony of Florence alone could not support the hospital entirely, though its members have shown themselves generous beyond our most sanguine expectations. But among our friends across the sea are many who love Italy and her children. To them we confidently look for aid to carry on the work until the end of this great struggle.

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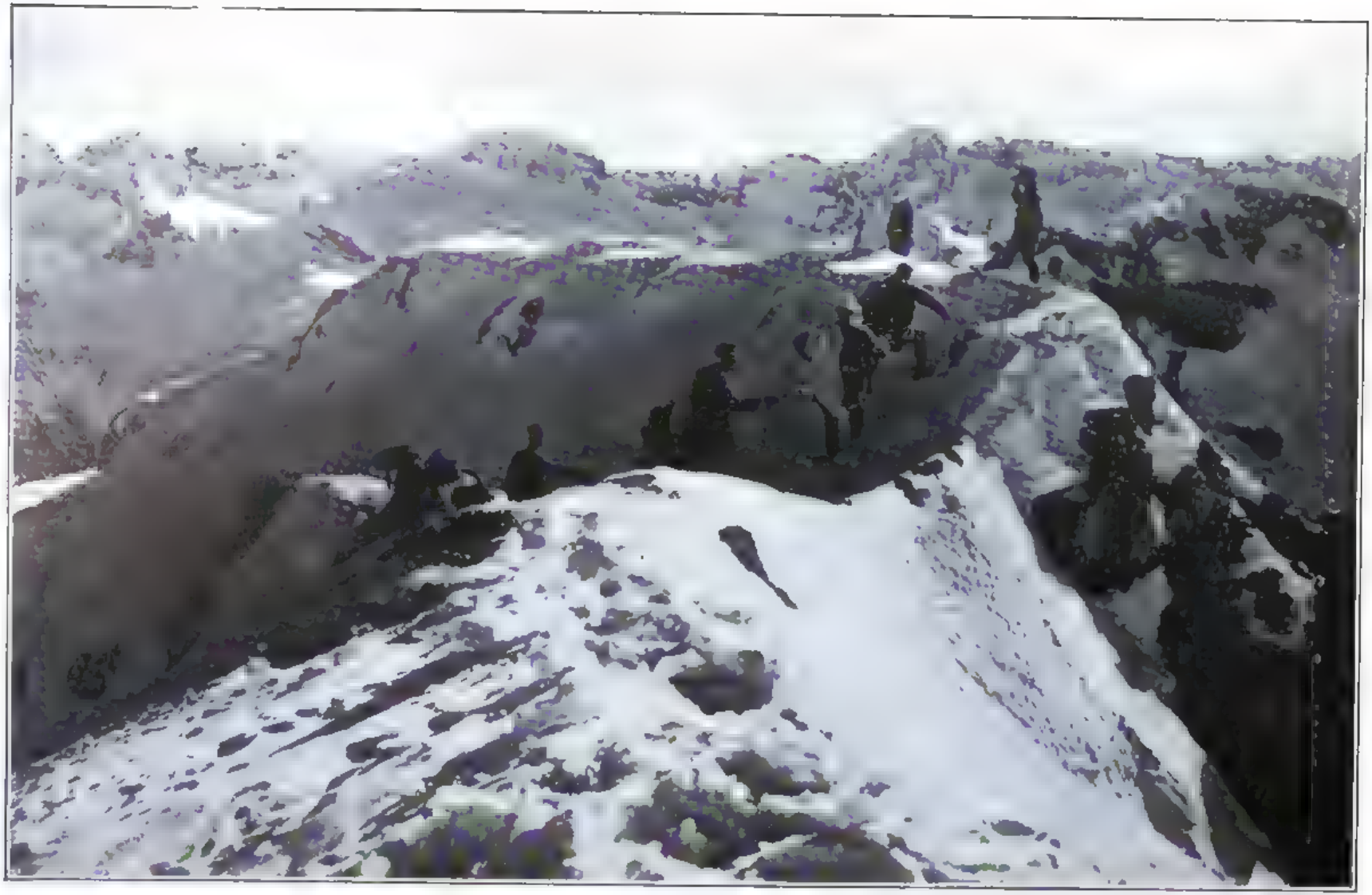

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IN SLIPPING, MELTING SNOW, ATOP THE TYROL ALPS

Could any trail be more dangerous? Here we see Austrian troops on the peaks of the great range where Italians and Austrians are now engaged (see "What Austrian Women Are Doing").

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What Austrian Women Are Doing

An Interview with the Princess of Montenuovo

By DR. BELA SEKELY

HEN war broke out the women of Austria felt that they, too, must put themselves at the service of the fatherland," said the notable and exceptionally talented Princess of Montenuovo, Vice-President of the Austrian Red Cross, to me in a recent interview on women's Red Cross work. "It could not be their privilege to serve with the colors, but they flocked, without distinction of rank or class, nationality or religion, to the banner of the Red Cross, offering themselves on the altar of the fatherland as sisters of mercy. I might venture to say there are just as few families in Austria who have not at least one member in the service of the Red Cross as families who have not at least one member at the front.

A TEST FOR THE VOLUNTEER NURSE

"The moment a woman becomes a nurse or accepts a place in other branches of the Red Cross service she is subject to the same discipline as the professional nurse. They must take turns in the service day and night, sleep where and when they get a chance, make the best of everything, be uncomplaining, work harder than driven slaves, because the driving power here is love; brace their nerves, steel their muscles, and unfalteringly accomplish disagreeable tasks which ordinarily would be repugnant to the finer sensibilities of women bred in spheres of society where they come in contact only with what is cheerful, beautiful, healthful, and pleasant in life. To the honor of our women I can declare that all of them, of high rank and low, rich and poor, fulfill their duties with the same enthusiasm and devotion to the sacred cause.

"Service in the Austrian Red Cross, however, not only exacts hard tasks from these women; it is often fraught with real physical danger to them. The danger of contamination, for instance, especially at the beginning of the war, in the field hospitals and in the auxiliary field hospitals was very great. Many were the women who became martyrs to their merciful calling, calmly dying of infectious diseases contracted from soldiers under their care. Since then, thanks to the wonderful improvement in our sanitary service, the lurking danger of infection has practically been eliminated.

"But there will always be bullets that strike, and the good Samaritans who brave the shells of the enemy in order to accomplish their noble task are a credit not only to their country, but to all womankind.

GIRL RELIEF WORKER A SHRAPNEL VICTIM

"Take the case of little 12-year-old Rose Zenoch. In the thickest of the fighting she went to give comfort in the form of refreshing draughts of water from her cask to the soldiers in the first-line trenches, where at last she was struck by a shrapnel fragment. It is only exaltation of mind, a true spirit of patriotism combined with woman's innate tender benevolence, that makes such miracles of devotion possible. I could tell you of a great many like instances, but mention only this one because it has for its heroine a child, whose instinct of self-preservation naturally is acute to the extreme, so that ordinarily it shrinks from the slightest real or imagined danger.

"But the women who expose their persons to dangers of infection or to death by bullets are not the only ones of whom I want to speak with admiration. Diversified are the tasks which the army of

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Princess of Montenuovo, Vice-President of the Austrian Red Cross, who vividly tells of the war relief activities of the women of Austria.

women workers must accomplish in order to keep the great machinery of mercy going. Venture into almost any home in Austria and you will find the women members of the family busily engaged till late at night with knitting for the soldiers, making fresh linen and numerous other things designed to provide crumbs of comfort to relieve life in the trenches. With millions of men at the front, the government has all it can do to see after the real big necessities of life. It cannot possibly attend to the little refreshing or palliative luxuries. Here is where woman's deft fingers can and do help.

VALUE OF REFRESHMENT SERVICE

"A blessing to travel-worn soldiers returning to heal or recuperate is the wonderfully efficient Red Cross refreshment service at the railroad stations throughout the country. No matter at what station a military train may stop, it is certain that the soldiers will be regaled with refreshments by the women of the station service. This service, too, is kept up day and night.

"You will find woman volunteers in all of the Red Cross offices as well as in the many war relief bureaus. Charity affairs are organized almost entirely by woman, and she has a real genius in inventing new ideas of raising money or collecting articles for the widows and orphans, the crippled and the blind.

"It is touching to learn what sacrifices woman is capable of making for the sake of charity. I do not refer to the great gifts of the well to do. Proper credit is due them, too. But what shall I say of the young girls who parted with their hair in order to send the price of it to the Red Cross, or of the old mothers who laid down their inherited family jewelry upon the altar of mercy?"

HOW TO GET SPECIAL INFORMATION

CHAPTERS and members of the American Red Cross and other interested persons may obtain comprehensive detailed information and instructions on American Red Cross relief for United States military forces in the field and destitute families at home by writing to Bureau of Supplies of the Red Cross in Washington for Pamphlet A. R. C. 125. The contents of this pamphlet follow:

A. Preliminary instructions to Chapters, June 22, 1916.
B. Appeal to the American people, June 27, 1916.
C. Help for destitute families of soldiers and sailors, June 27, 1916.
D. Continuance of other activities of the Red Cross, June 27, 1916.
E. Refreshment stations, June 29, 1916.
F. Military Relief Supplies and Supply Depots, July 1, 1916.
G. List of Supply Depots, with addresses
H. Public invited to use Red Cross facilities, July 5, 1916.

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EIGHT OF THEM IN PERSIA

By ELLWOOD HENDRICK

THERE is a place in Persia that is sometimes spelled Khoy and sometimes Hoz, but it is pronounced with a cough. It is a mud-walled town, near the Turkish border, with narrow streets, low houses built of mud, and in the center is a bazaar district, resplendent in color redolent of the Orient. Outside the walls is the imposing Russian Consulate, and opposite this is the low-lying American Red Cross Hospital, with the stars and stripes and the Russian colors over the central entrance. Here three American Red Cross doctors and five American Red Cross nurses have had some experiences that they will remember, and it appears probable that the memory of their work will outlast them, even if each of them lives to be a hundred years old. It came about this way:

The American Red Cross organization sent doctors and nurses to Russia in 1914, and one unit established a large hospital at Kiev, all of which has been described in this Magazine. Then the funds gave out and they were recalled. It was too bad, but this sort of thing is bound to happen until we can make money grow on bushes. In Petrograd, however, there is an American colony, few in number, but by no means inert. Several non-residents of Petrograd have lately been added to the number, but the entire group was not above twenty-one at the last report. They have taken a very active part in the care of wounded soldiers and of destitute refugees, especially women and children in need. They established and still maintain a hospital or "lazaret" in Petrograd, which cares for forty wounded at a time, solely by their own contributions. A second activity is an American refuge for destitute women and children from the war zone, which cares for about fifty refugees at a time. This is carried on under the auspices of an Imperial Committee, but the maintenance, support, and work are chiefly American, and it has won high praise for itself. All the way through there is good team work between the Russians and Americans. The report of this and of other work mentioned in this article we have from Mr. Henry D. Baker, of the American Embassy and secretary to the Russian Committee of the American Red Cross, composed of the twenty-one citizens referred to. He tells of children separated from their parents and of children hungry and cold and frost-bitten that we shall not repeat; just take it for granted, please, that the work is worth while.

RUSSIAN COMMITTEE IS UP AND DOING

Now let us return to the Red Cross doctors and nurses recalled for lack of funds. Here were Drs. McClintic and Hazlett and Dr. Dickey, a well-known surgeon of Pittsburgh, who joined them later, and Miss Kiel, head nurse, and the Misses Farmer, Cromwell, Barndollar, and Lee, nurses, all willing and anxious to serve some more. The Russian Committee of the American Red Cross, as the twenty-one are called, may be unconventionally referred to as live wires. Let us hope that their number is larger now. The returning doctors and nurses gave them concern, so they conferred with mighty and puissant authority and discovered that the Russian Army was in sore need of just exactly what they had to offer. So the doctors and nurses mentioned proceeded under the direction of the Russian military authorities from Kiev to the Army of the Caucasus, with headquarters at Tiflis. From there they were transferred to a field hospital at Khoy.

Here was business enough to keep them all out of mischief for a considerable time. Typhus and typhoid fevers were raging all about the city. Besides wounded Russian soldiers, there were several thousand Turkish prisoners there and Armenian refugees in multitude. All of the district was placed under the sani-

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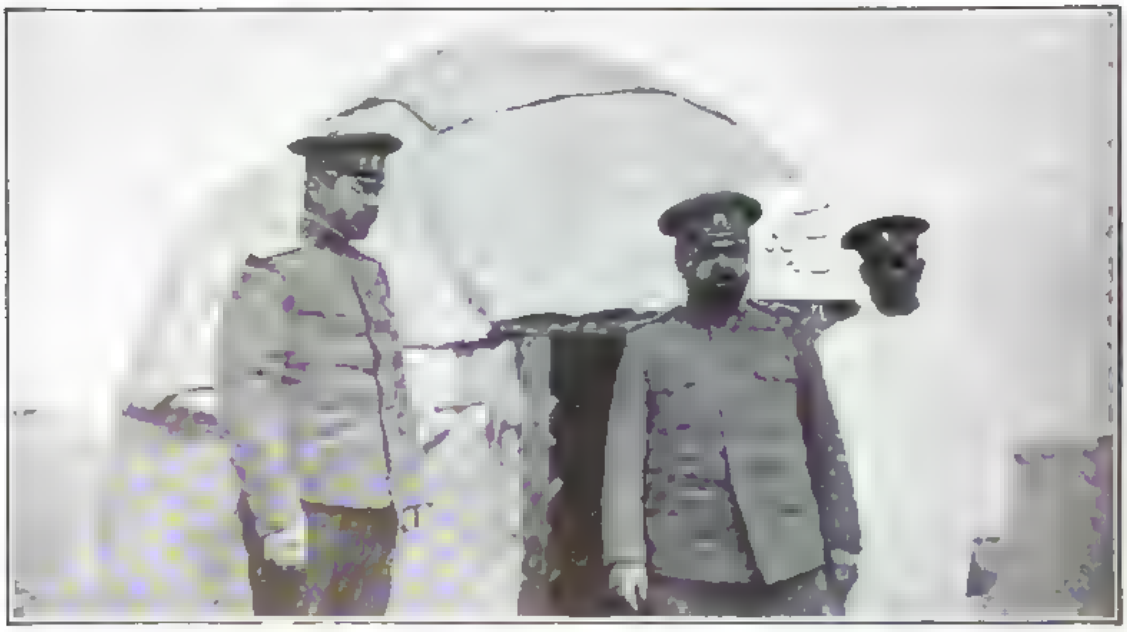
Photos by Mr. H. D. Baker, U. S. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd

GROUP OF REFUGEES AT HOI, PERSIA, UNDER CARE OF AMERICAN HOSPITAL STAFF



RUSSIAN TEXT USED FOR DISPENSING MEDICINES TO REFUGEES AT HOI, PERSIA, DOCTOR HAZLETT IN CHARGE, AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, IN CHARGE

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HOW IS THIS FOR AN AMBULANCE?

A stretcher borne by Russian ponies. The Pony Stretcher Corps is used where the roads are too bad for motor ambulances.

SEE WHAT MR. BAKER HAS DONE!

With his camera he has cut off the feet and legs of six grotesquely dressed Kurd prisoners and two guards; and the Russian at the extreme right has [illegible] unspeakable!—cut in two. One of the Kurds wears trousers with a [illegible]

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TWO-WHEELED RED CROSS AMBULANCES IN THE ROUGH COUNTRY OF THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER

tary charge of this little group, and *they cleaned it up!* They scrubbed and polished and drained and disinfected and burned rubbish and established an order of sanitary living. They had a number of Russian doctors and Russian Sisters (chiefly ladies of rank who volunteer services), and they worked together like a happy family. But it wasn't what most of us would call pure happiness. To tackle a nest like Khoy under those conditions involves details of work that are neither agreeable to perform nor pleasant to write about; but the report is that there was no job too dirty or disagreeable for them to undertake and to finish. And when they had it finished it was cleaned up.

This is the region within 40 or 50 miles, to be Orientally precise—of Mount Ararat where the dent in the mountain is said to have been made by Noah's ark; it is, says tradition, where Abraham and Isaac fed their flocks and herds, and by the same authority it is the very place where Cain killed Abel. But the sanitary staff was too busy to write poetry about it.

At the time of Mr. Baker's visit to Khoy, in March, the work was well advanced; Drs. McClintic and Dickey, together with Miss Lee, had been transferred first to Kasvin and then to Hammadan, Persia, while Dr. Hazlett remained director of the Khoy hospital. At that time it still contained over an hundred cases, the serious ones being mostly frozen limbs and typhoid. Cossack cavalry had picked up a number of refugee children from devastated homes and brought them to be cared for by the American nurses. The Syrians were sent to the Armenian Relief Committee at Tiflis, but two "enemy boys" (little Turks) were sent to the American refuge at Petrograd.

PRISONERS NOT DRESSED STYLISHLY

The Turkish prisoners were principally Kurds. Now, it is neither right nor proper to make sport of rags and tatters and we have no desire to do so. We merely wish to note that they exhibited styles of heavy tapestry trouserings that would at once both surprise a London tailor and beat the Dutch of Marken. Much was done for their comfort and restoration, and more than one declared himself ready to offer his life to show his gratitude. Of course, the expressions of the Orient are florid; in Persian, for instance, it is said that there are over a

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thousand ways to say "thank you." But the gratitude of these men was sincere; of that they left no doubt.

Mr. Baker has only the highest praise for the Russian Red Cross organization, which he frequently observed in his travels through the districts affected by the war. But this little group of American Red Cross doctors and nurses, he assures us, have achieved fame and prestige throughout the entire Caucasus and the North Persian districts. Wherever they went the general sanitation was placed in their charge, and in every instance they knew exactly what to do and they sailed in with a will. They have achieved the good will and the highest praise from the Russian Red Cross and military authorities. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch has instructed that they receive Imperial decorations for their services.

Not taken by Mr. Baker

MR. H. D. BAKER

U. S. Commercial Attaché at Petrograd, who has done admirable service for the American Red Cross in Russia.

Now there are all kinds of doctors and nurses in America, most of them fine ones and some that do not measure up to such a standard. It takes more than willingness to work to do the things that they have done. The American Red Cross is proud of its forces.

SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR RELIEF SUPPLIES IN JUNE, 1916

Country.	No. of shipments.	No. pkgs.	Purchased.	Donated supplies. Designated.	Donated supplies. Undesignated.	Total value.
Belgium	4	75	$667.20	$2,133.65	$1,926.15	$4,727.00
England	3	44	249.91	754.80	1,730.00	2,734.71
France	5	1,242	11,053.40	42,349.45	660.00	54,062.85
Haiti	1	6	218.18	.....	.....	218.18
Italy	2	40	554.35	1,383.00	795.00	2,732.35
Russia	3	58	443.85	1,424.75	.....	1,868.60
Serbia	1	52	807.30	.....	1,295.00	2,102.30
Siberia	2	120	5,306.34	7,869.00	.....	13,175.34
	21	1,637	$19,300.53	$55,914.65	$6,406.15	$81,621.33
Texas	1	8	188.64	.....	.....	188.64

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS RECEIVED IN JUNE, 1915

No. of shipments.	By whom acknowledged.	Dates of letters.
Belgium, 1	Belgian Red Cross, Calais	June 8
England, 3	British Red Cross, London	May 26, 29, June 2
France, 6.	American Relief Clearing House, Paris.	May 31, June 7
Russia, 1	American Embassy, Petrograd	May 18
Serbia, 1	American Relief Clearing House, Paris.	June 7

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Feature Photo Service N. Y.

INTERIOR OF A FRENCH CHURCH WHICH HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A COMBINATION RED CROSS HOSPITAL AND CHURCH BY THE GERMANS. A GERMAN ARMY CHAPLAIN IS SHOWN CONDUCTING SERVICES FOR THE WOUNDED

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The Broad Humanitarianism of an American House

WHEN a big-hearted American unostentatiously performs a real humanitarian service, it is a pleasure to bring the deed to light without consulting him. Mr. George Semler, president of a large New York firm, for the greater part of the last twelve months has interested himself in the maintenance of the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich, and through his personal effort has raised above $57,000, or 240,000 marks, for this purpose. Mr. Semler's firm has followed a broad policy in its humanitarian work, for its Paris representative, Mr. Louis V. Twyeffort, is one of the directors of the American Ambulance Hospital in the French capital. It has made contributions for the Red Cross societies or other relief agencies of England, Canada, France, Germany, and other countries and colonies involved.

Mr. Semler's personal interest in the Munich hospital, which is the only hospital flying the Red Cross and American flags in Germany, was revealed by a letter received at the American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington recently from Dr. Sofie Nordhoff-Jung, of Washington, who, with her husband, Dr. Franz Jung, has managed the hospital admirably since shortly after the outbreak of the great war. She says, in part:

MR. GEORGE SEMLER, OF NEW YORK

Who has given much time and money to assist the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich

HELPING THE MUNICH HOSPITAL

"Last summer our funds were running low, when Mr. Semler first came to the hospital, and he at once expressed his interest in our work by generously giving us 5,000 marks. Moreover, his son, Mr. Herbert Semler, a Harvard law student, spent his vacation days working in the hospital and devoting his free hours to the care and entertainment of the blind Accordingly, Mr Semler's acquaintance was no superficial one, but due to personal observation, affording him ample opportunity to see what we were doing.

"With the undreamed-of prolongation of the war and our constantly diminishing bank account, you can imagine what it meant for us to have a man of Mr. Semler's forceful energy take up our cause and put it convincingly before the American public, particularly since we realized we were not justified in expecting much further assistance from the National Headquarters in Washington, owing to the exhaustive demands the first year of the war had made on its resources. After Mr. Semler's return to America, in September, he must have devoted most of his time and energy to

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raising funds for us; for, judging by the tangible results of his efforts in our behalf, he could have had little time left for other business. He succeeded in collecting unexpectedly large sums, in contributions varying from $1 to $2,000, representing an enormous amount of work. Consequently we feel unbounded gratitude to Mr. Semler, for we are convinced we would have been forced to close our doors but for his timely assistance in our hour of need. The American colony in Munich had dwindled to the vanishing point and was unable to meet all the demands made on its generous sympathies. It was Mr. Semler's inpouring funds that not only kept us going, but enabled us to extend our field of activity to extra-mural work.

"When the blind were assigned to our care, it not only engaged our sympathies and services for them during the period of their treatment and recovery within our walls, but as well for the difficult future that awaited them later on. As their wounds were healed and their nerves restored, they were transferred to the splendidly equipped military school for cripples, where every war victim is trained in some trade he can still pursue in spite of his mutilation. From the sum of money collected through Mr. Semler, after reserving a fund sufficient to cover our expenses for another year (which heaven forbid our needing), we were able to put at the disposal of the Bavarian Red Cross 100,000 marks for the purpose of carrying on the work we had begun and which is to be continued in the name of the American Red Cross."

"WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN—?"

One or two questions concerning the proper steps to take in rendering First Aid or in Accident Prevention from members of the American Red Cross will be answered monthly in this department. The answers in large part will be taken from First Aid Text-Books of the American Red Cross. Address communications to the "What Should I Do When" Editor, American Red Cross Magazine, Washington, D. C.

QUERY: My small nephew, six years old, fell the other day against a glass door, cutting an arm so severely that later it required twenty stitches. The child was some ten miles from a doctor in the country and it was more than an hour before the services of a physician could be secured. What should those about the child have done during that hour's delay?

"T."

ANSWER: 1. Child should have been placed on back, with head low and arm supported above level of body, while following treatment was given:

2. If there was arterial hemorrhage (bleeding in spurts), a tourniquet should have been applied to the arm above the cut—that is, between the injury and the heart (see page 43, General Edition, A. R. C. Text-Book).

3. A compress and bandage dressing from first-aid packet should have been applied to the wound (see pages 34 and 35, General Edition, A. R. C. Text-Book).

4. If tourniquet was needed, it should have been loosened every 20 or 25 minutes for one or two minutes (unless great bleeding resulted, which would be an indication that loosening of tourniquet was too dangerous) until the doctor arrived.

5. Arm should have been placed in a sling or kept elevated above the level of the body by using pillows.

6. Blankets should have been placed around patient and bodily heat maintained and shock treated as indicated on page 52, General Edition, A. R. C. Text-Book. In this case black coffee or well-diluted aromatic spirits of ammonia would have been the best stimulant.

7. Patient should have been kept quiet and encouraged by the assurance that all was well until the doctor arrived.

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FIRST AID ON THE FLY

An Opportunity for Swift Practical Work Is Given a Member of Chicago's Energetic Red Cross Class

By CHARLES LEE BRYSON

IT DOES not fall to the lot of every Red Cross first-aid class to achieve, through one of its members, a national reputation, but this was the good fortune of a class of twenty-six women of the first Chicago families which recently finished the course. Less than a month after the completion of the course Mrs. Robert S. Hotz, one of the twenty-six, spread the fame of the class all over the land by her heroic work at the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited train near Amherst, Ohio.

In that wreck about thirty persons were killed and twice as many injured, the wounds ranging from lacerations to compound fractures and severed arms and legs. In the excitement and tumult which followed the piling up of three passenger trains in one mass of wreckage men and women alike ran about screaming, not knowing what to do nor how to set about it.

QUICK USE OF TRAINING

It was under these conditions that Mrs. Hotz showed the value of her training. As soon as she was free from the wreckage herself, she put them to work extricating and carrying out the injured. Choosing a few for her assistants, she began binding up wounds, tying bandages over cuts, putting splints on broken bones, giving stimulants to those suffering from shock, and doing exactly what an experienced surgeon, in the same circumstances, would have ordered.

No provisions were at hand for bandages, but Mrs. Hotz tore up her petticoats and made tourniquets to stop the flow of blood. She improvised stretchers and had the wounded carried aside and ranged in order. She so managed everything that when the surgeons reached the scene they found many a living patient who otherwise would have been dead.

"Oh, it was simple; I merely did what the Red Cross in Chicago has been teaching us to do," she said, when she was hailed by her fellow-passengers as a rescuing angel. But the men and women who came alive through that horror recognized the value of what she had done, and the press sounded her praises—and that of the Red Cross class—throughout the land.

METHODS EMPLOYED BY A CLASS

There have been several first-aid classes in Chicago, but this particular class was organized by Mrs. Arthur Atwell Small early in December. The course consisted of fifty hours of instruction by Drs. Philip Schuyler Doane, Hugh McKenna, and Arthur Atwell Small.

In recognition of the kindness of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who have always made St. Joseph's Hospital a headquarters for Red Cross activity, the class has furnished a room to be named after the first class.

The class was examined by Colonel Banister, U. S. A., and awarded certificates. On March 2 the class took up a course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, to be followed immediately by the advanced first-aid course of the Red Cross.

The lessons taught by the European war and the need of our own little force in Mexico, and the recent campaign to enlarge the membership of the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross, have stimulated a number of persons to organize classes; but in no case has the work been permitted to become merely a society diversion, though many of the members are wives or daughters of Chicago's wealthy men. In every case the work has been conscientiously done, and in the time of need the services of the students will be tendered the nation.

In the words of Mrs. Small, "Each of us feels a greater desire to be of use to others, a greater incentive to further study, and a greater hope to be of service should we ever be needed."

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THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE

By MARION MURDOCK

THE increasing appeals to the Red Cross from all parts of the world for aid have inspired many and ingenious ways of raising funds to carry on the work of relief. Great artists, scientists, men and women of affairs, tennis champions, flower-growers, hotels, and firms of all kinds have by their responsive coöperation made possible a host of unusual entertainments by which money has been raised to assist countless thousands.

Ranking in enthusiasm, if perhaps not in profit, with these benefit performances comes the story of a series of song recitals, with violin obligato, given, whenever an audience could be secured, by a trio of young musicians aged seven, five, and three years. Sometimes, when the only available listeners were the cook and a friendly housemaid, the box-office receipts would be discouragingly small. On luckier days, with a caller or two, or perhaps a stray uncle as willing victims, the collection sometimes soared as high as half a dollar. As the babies were especially desirous of aiding "Belgian children without any homes," they were at first a little dubious about their repertoire, which consisted exclusively of German Kinderlieder, but were finally convinced that theirs was a truly Red Cross spirit. The entire proceeds of the concerts, amounting to $7.93, were turned over to their Red Cross. Since then the eldest child, who is unusually clever with his pencil, has taken to designing and selling place-cards for the same object.

WANTED TO BEAT NEW YORK

Then there is the boy who started out with the ambition that the village in which he lived should contribute more toward relief work than New York City. In proportion to its inhabitants, his wish has

HE LOOKED ACROSS HIS GARDEN TO THE EAST"

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"A CIVIL WAR VETERAN AND HIS LITTLE GRANDSON . . . ROLL FAULTLESS BANDAGES"

been realized, and were every person in Greater New York to do what this child has done, there would not be that present pitifully unnecessary part of the suffering in Europe due to lack of supplies.

A Civil War veteran of seventy-five and his little grandson of five years rank among the staunchest workers for the Red Cross in the country. They roll faultless bandages, and between them have evolved an excellent way of wrapping preparatory to sterilizing.

How many grown people can average one gauze compress a minute for an afternoon? That is what several little girls under ten are doing! And in the same community lives a little girl who, through her total blindness, has been the inspiration for the so-called "blind" comfort-bags for soldiers who have lost their sight in battle. The lighthouses and schools are doing a priceless work in teaching blinded men to work and read and play. Each one of us may share in that work, and by our help change the whole future for some man who is now despairing because he cannot see.

Never in the world's history have opportunities for service been so manifold. We may not—we dare not—escape them. And dare we face ourselves if we give less than our best at such a time?

In Westchester County a ten-year-old boy, who is partially crippled, has been rolling bandages for the Red Cross now for many months. The other children around him get bored with it and drop it occasionally for a few days; but the child in this photograph, with his incompetent little hands, has worked with the greatest faithfulness. His mother asked him one day why he was working so steadily. It was out on the porch on a glorious morning, when even a crippled boy could have found a hundred amusing things to do. He looked across his garden and over the friendly green of a neighboring place toward the east.

"Every one of my bandages, mother, goes on a real man over there." This child had grasped what so many of us forget when we think about the war. Every piece of work done for the Red Cross is personal work, because it goes from us to a definite person.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

I do not wish to treat friendships daintily, but with roughest courage. When they are real, they are not glass threads or frost-work, but the solidest thing we know.—*Emerson.*

TAKING STOCK OF OUR BLOOMIN' SELVES

REMOVING the old lantern from its private nail on the wall and carefully lighting it, we are going to give you a little personally conducted tour of the Magazine shop, and will try not to be too much of a chatter-box along the way. A glance through the back numbers of this Magazine will reveal that we have not talked much of ourselves; that our perspective has not been introspective to an annoying extent; that we have been pointing to humanity's needs here, there, and everywhere, and showing you what was being done without obstructing your vision with our bloomin' selves. But this is a year of such phenomenal development and growth in the American Red Cross that the official monthly publication of the organization, like other Red Cross entities, has been affected.

In eighteen years of journalistic experiences we have never known so unusual a circulation growth as this Magazine has gained this year. What do you think of a jump from 30,000 copies for January, 1916, to 180,000 for August, or a sixfold increase in eight months? We do not mind publishing our circulation figures—have never minded doing it—for we belong to the American people and cannot be too open and above board, if you will pardon the hackneyed phrase. And before continuing with an exposition of what this mercurial circulation climb means, let us say that we want all of the American people to reciprocate and belong to us.

But about this big circulation: If you saw a man coming along the sidewalk with a sack of flour, weighing 100 pounds, on his back, and, as he got under your window, you dropped five more 100-pound sacks of flour on his back, what would happen? The question answers itself. The man would have to have more legs put under him, and quickly—enough to make him resemble a centipede—or his friends would have to rush to his assistance. If the heavily laden man wanted the flour, he might even ask those friends to carry several of the sacks home for him. It would be a momentary inconvenience for them, to be sure. He would not be treating his friendships daintily, as our old friend-in-many-troubles quoted above inveighs against, but he would be justified in calling on them.

At the outset of this year, with a much smaller but a stable circulation, we were carrying a considerable quantity of advertising at a then quite profitable rate, although that rate was not as high as some of us thought it should be; but it was profitable and was cutting down the cost of publishing the Magazine handsomely. Nearly all desirable advertising is obtained on yearly contracts, and most of the advertisers who were represented in our January issue were in for all of 1916. Along came the Red Cross membership

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campaign, country-wide, "slam-bang," huge. Witness: Circulation by April, 65,000; by July, 140,000; by August, 180,000; and by fall, from all indications, it will be 250,000, and possibly greater.

Now, this is all more than splendid; is, in fact, something to shout about from the housetops. But what about the advertising revenue — those contracts accepted at a profitable rate when the circulation was at about 30,000? Every one knows that it costs more to print six magazines than it does to print one; and so while the cost of printing the tremendous volume of magazines shot skyward, the advertising returns sagged lower and lower; and but few big advertisers were willing to accept a sliding-scale rate based on the thousand of circulation, because they all make annual appropriations for advertising and desire to know in advance what advertising in a certain publication will cost for a twelve-month.

Take a look at the Magazine in your hand — the August issue you are now reading—and you will see that it is pretty well stripped of advertising. We have treated our advertising patrons with the "roughest courage." The old-timers who had contracted for space throughout this year, and whom we were legally bound to serve at a real loss, were asked most politely to allow us to cancel their contracts—were asked to be generous enough to discontinue advertising with us at the old rate to which they were entitled. The substantially reduced advertising section is the result, and another result is a substantial saving to the Red Cross. Mind you, they could have said, "No; we want the benefit of this big circulation increase. What is the use of contracting for advertising if we are not going to profit by the Magazine's growth?" But they did not say that, and with fair unanimity acceded to our earnest request. Most of the remaining advertising is being published at a flexible rate that automatically grows with the circulation growth and provides a good profit on each page.

And when the circulation reaches a more stable basis it is certain that, at a reëstablished and safe flat rate, we not only can obtain a fine allotment of paying advertising patronage, but in ourselves be an attractive advertising medium. This will take time, but the advertising patronage will some day reduce very decidedly the cost of supplying the Magazine to our members. Such a development is greatly to be desired, for even were the Red Cross Headquarters receiving every cent of the annual membership fee of one dollar, it would not be an excessive revenue. Few monthly magazines are furnished at so low a rate. Of course, such a request is out of the question, but 75 per cent of the annual fee has been asked of Chapters by the Executive Committee for this year. Chapters and individual members can help us in our efforts to economize by promptly sending the Membership Bureau in Washington the names of families in which there are two or more members of the Red Cross and where one copy of the Magazine will serve the entire family. It is sometimes impossible for Headquarters to know whether people of the same name in a town in which no street address is given live in the same dwelling; and, too, every member of the Red Cross is entitled to the Magazine.

NOW FOLLOW US INTO THIS CORNER

LET your eyes follow the flare of the lantern slightly to the right—into the editorial department. "Business before pleasure," you know! That is a joke that will not be understood by some of our good readers, we are afraid. One of the ineradicable and constantly flowering delusions of many well-intentioned persons is that the science of magazine or newspaper building is no science at all, but simply a perennially joyful pastime, one

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continuous musical comedy. Really the only thing funny in the average editorial office is the appearance of the sallow, glum-faced creature who is pushing the pencil. His first impulse when a visitor enters is to dodge, for he has grown to expect a certain number of brick-bats every day. The flowers brought in by admirers—this happens every few minutes, of course—he sometimes holds up in front of him to soften the blows. Even our brotherly spirited Red Cross has among those 180,000 members—we like to repeat those figures now and then—a few more or less highly captious and sometimes caloric friends, who seemingly could not always be treated with the "roughest courage." But we invite criticism and, bless your soul, thrive on it!

Here are a few points that must be understood, however. This Magazine is being produced as much for the man you saw driving a dray up the street a moment ago as it is for the multi-millionaire banker, although the latter may have contributed with abundant generosity to our funds. And it is no more a society journal than it is a class or group publication of any kind. It represents no sect, creed, or clique. It is the official publication of as broad, cosmopolitan, and democratic an association as exists in America. The American National Red Cross membership embraces as many types and classes of men, women, and children as our great western Melting-Pot produces: and we value and welcome as much the opinion of the member who is a poor seamstress in a tenement as we do that of the owner of a marble skyscraper.

This Magazine is humanitarian!

Because we have broken a long-standing, self-imposed rule and discussed the Magazine *per se*, we will continue to break it a little longer and present a few outside comments, geographically selected, which have lately come to us.

Miss Caroline Van Dyke, 222 W. Adams street, Los Angeles: "There is a great deal of ignorance of the universal extent of the American Red Cross beneficence—it is a magnificent history! And the Magazine is an excellent dispeller of ignorance, interesting from front cover to back."

Rev. J. Lewis Gibbs, 41st street and Forest Hill, Richmond, Va., renewing his membership: "It is a pleasure to pay this, as the Magazine is far more readable than any high-priced magazine I know."

Mrs. A. P. Wilder, Mt. Carmel, Conn.: "The Magazine seems to me to grow better each month."

Miss Anna C. Lorine, Sam Houston Normal College, Huntsville, Tex.: "The Magazine is always interesting to me."

Frank W. Dale, Pittsburgh, Pa.: "The Magazine is well worth a dollar a year. I think it is one of the most interesting magazines published in the United States."

An elderly Civil War nurse writes that the Magazine is "most inspiring," and so on; but for a fragrant shower of clove pinks, blood-red roses, and lilies of the valley that almost overwhelms, the following from the British Red Cross Journal is released:

". . . Any one can become a member (of the American Red Cross) on payment of a dollar, which includes the subscription to THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE, edited by Mr. Austin Cunningham—a beautifully illustrated monthly journal, and the most attractive publication of its kind in the world. . . .

"It must be remembered that the American Red Cross is not only concerned with the Allies. Germany and Austria-Hungary have also had the benefit of its work and bounty. No other neutral Red Cross Society, save, of course, the Geneva Committee, has cast so wide a net, and none, without exception, has sent material aid broadcast in such volume and with such effect."

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